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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/014,120	12/11/2001	Vij Rajarajan	MS167417.2/40062.153USU1	3928

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EXAMINER
BAUTISTA, XIOMARA L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/014,120	RAJARAJAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	X L Bautista	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 October 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
   closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date *12/4/03*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments, filed 10/26/04, with respect to the rejection(s)of

claim(s) 1, 2, 4-6, and 8 under 102(b) have been fully considered and are persuasive.

Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a

new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Chang et al.

2.   Applicant's arguments, with respect to claims 1, 15 and 28, filed 10/26/04 have

been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

A.   Applicant argues (claim 1), "Tanaka's 'managed object instances' themselves

are not logical objects...(although they may be represented by the management

software as logical objects). Tanaka's 'managed object instances' are hardware

resources of a managed network..." (page 10, last 3 lines).

In response, claim 1 recites "...managed resources...having at least one

object..." Claim 1 does not include logical objects. Tanaka discloses a system

wherein managed object instances are displayed on the screen.

B.   Applicant argues (claims 1, 15, & 28), "Tanaka's 'managed object instances'

are not a 'resource having at least one object' nor are they 'network resource

objects'...In Tanaka, each 'managed object instance' hardware device is described

only in the very broadest term as providing information to the network management

system." (page 11, lines 9-12).

In response, claims 1, 15, and 28, broadly claim a method of displaying

management information related to a plurality of managed resources, each resource

having an object. Tanaka teaches multiple resources to be managed, the managed

object instances are related to icons (col. 1, lines 29-67).

C.   Applicant argues, "Tanaka...does not suggest retrieving data from objects of a

resource" (page 11, lines 25-27).

In response, Tanaka teaches retrieval through the (resources) displayed

managed object instances (col. 8, lines 8-20, 56-60).

D.   Applicant argues (claim 1), "Tanaka is directed to graphically displaying the

status of a network of hardware resources. Tanaka does not provide any control over

the network, only a display of the status of the network."

In response, claim 1 recites "retrieving information from a resource object."

Tanaka discloses retrieval of information from a resource object (col. 8, lines 1-67).

Tanaka teaches attribute information (col. 5, lines 20-33).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a
whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 1, 2, 4-6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over *Tanaka et al* **(US 5,471,399) and** *Chang et al* **(US 5,428,729).**

Claims 1, 2 and 4:

Tanaka discloses a method of displaying management information related to a

plurality of managed object instances (resources), (abstract; col. 1, lines 48-67; col. 2,

line 1). Each resource has an object having associated task and attribute information

(col. 5, lines 20-50). Tanaka teaches that object information may be retrieved and

displayed (col. 9, lines 58-67; col. 10, lines 1-35). Tanaka does not teach the objects

have task information. However, Chang discloses a networked workstation system

for software development that coordinates the work of multiple users of the

networked workstation system. Chang teaches a project specific container having a

plurality of subject objects; data objects that are stored within the subjects; and

private instances including a subset of the objects within the project container, are

selected on the basis of usefulness to the tasks assigned to a particular user (abstract;

col. 3, lines 13-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled

in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tanaka to include Chang

teaching's of a resource having task information because it provides the user with

information of a function assigned to or performed by a user.

Claims 5, 6 and 8:

Tanaka shows in fig. 21 a plurality of instances of an object displayed on the

screen (col. 10, lines 11-35).

5.   Claims 3, 7, 9-27 and 36-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over *Tanaka/Chang* and *Calder* (US 5,949,417).

Claims 3, 15, 22, 24 and 36:

Tanaka does not teach that the information is displayed in a window of a web

browser. However, Calder discloses a property sheet system having property pages

viewable on a graphical user interface. Calder teaches that the present invention is

very useful in computer application programs, such as web browsers (col. 5, lines 41-

53). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the

time the invention was made to include Calder's teaching of displaying information

in a window of a web browser in Tanaka's management system because Web

browsers enable users to view HTML documents on the user's computer, the WWW,

or another network; it permits users to navigate or follow the hyperlinks among the

documents, transfer files, send and receive electronic mail, etc.

Claim 7 and 14:

Tanaka does not teach requesting dynamic information related to an instance of an object. However, Calder teaches a dynamic icon 28 that is provided as a visual cue to assist the user (figs. 5A and 5B; col. 6, lines 51-63). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tanaka's display method to include Calder's teaching of displaying dynamic information because it may provide users with animated status information related to changes, activity, or progress of an object, device, network, etc.

Claims 9 and 16-19:

See claims 1, 3, and 5. Tanaka does not teach that information is displayed in a module within a window of the web browser. However, Calder teaches modules for selecting and creating a property sheet system (abstract; col. 5, lines 41-53; col. 20, lines 3-12). Calder teaches a display having two or more property pages (two or more panes) of a GUI for displaying information of the two or more instances of an object (fig. 4).

Claims 10-13 and 20:

See claim 9. See further: Calder; fig. 4.

Claims 21, 23, 25 and 26:

See claim 9. Tanaka teaches searching (col. 8, lines 8-14, 57-60; fig. 10).

Tanaka teaches that the GUI allows a user to display and interact with multiple

property pages of multiple property sheet systems for optimizing the exchange of

information with the GUI (abstract; col. 2, lines 12-55).

Claim 27:

See claim 3. Calder teaches a console having toolbar (fig. 4); and means for

modifying the contents of the console (col. 7, lines 37-60; col. 10, lines 13-18).

Claim 37 and 39:

Calder teaches a list of property pages (col. 8, lines 61-67; col. 9, lines 1-3).

Claims 38 and 40:

See claim 3. Calder teaches that a property page is intended to include a

secondary window that displays user-accessible properties of an object (col. 2, lines

42-51).

6.   **Claims 28-30, 32 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over *Tanaka/Chang* and *Lindhorst et al* (US 6,337,696 B1).

Claim 28:

Tanaka teaches (modules) a program controlling the overall operation of the

network management system, program for controlling user or operator input and

outputs, program coll3edting management information of the network, program

processing data supplied from the user, and program processing display data (col. 4,

lines 3-14). Tanaka/Chang does not teach that a module is displayed in a zone of the interface. However, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time of invention to modify Tanaka/Chang to include the teaching of displaying the modules in the interface because they are functions that enable the user to perform a specific set of related tasks.

Tanaka/Chang does not teach a tool zone, work zone, or object zone. However, Lindhorst discloses a system and method for creating and editing event handlers that link events triggered on one object to actions taken on one or more different objects. Lindhorst teaches an interface having an event pane (left pane)that provides a hierarchical view of all the events, an action pane (right pane) that provides a hierarchical view of all the actions, and a code pane (lower pane) that displays the event-handlers associated with the objects in either of the two views, the code view and the list view (abstract; col. 6, lines 2-6; col. 7, lines 35-43; col. 8, lines 66-67; col. 9, lines 1-7). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Tanaka/Chang to include Lindhorst's teaching of an interface having multiple panes, such as a tool zone, work zone, and/or object zone, because they provide the ability to incorporate multiple information and/or functions in a single surface.

Claims 29 and 30:

See claims 1 and 3. See: Tanaka: fig.21.

Claim 32:

See claim 37. Calder teaches a list of property pages (col. 8, lines 61-67; col. 9,

lines 1-3).

Claim 34:

See claim 9.

7.   **Claims 31, 33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over *Tanaka/Chang/Lindhorst* and *Calder*.

Claim 31:

See claim 9. See Calder: fig. 4.

Claim 33:

See claim 3. Calder teaches that a property page is intended to include a

secondary window that displays user-accessible properties of an object (col. 2, lines
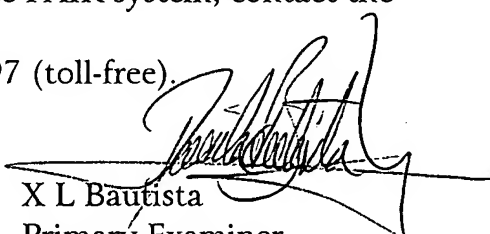
42-51).

Claim 35:

See claim 9.

Conclusion

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to X L Bautista whose telephone number is (571)

272-4132. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00AM-

6:00PM.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (7571) 272-4136. The

fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 703-872-9306.

9.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR

only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov.

Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the

Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

X L Bautista
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2179

xlb
March 4, 2005